

Westward Ho!

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the Daily Advertiser Office, Boston, is our Agent for
the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and
Baltimore.

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

All is Action—All is Motion.

BY J. H. HENRY.

All is action, all is motion.
In this mighty world of ours!
Like the current of the ocean,
Man is urged by unseen powers!

Steadily but strongly moving,
Life is onward evermore!
Still the general is the victor,
On the age that went before.

Duty points with outstretched fingers,
Every soul to actions high;
We behold the soul that hinders,
Onward! onward! is the cry.

Though man's form may seem victorious,
War may waste and famine blight,
Still from the conflict glimmers,
Mind comes forth with added light.

Over the darkest night of sorrow,
From the darkest night of strife,
Dawns a clearer, brighter morning,
Springs a truer, nobler life.

Onward, onward, onward ever!
Human progress none may stay;
All who make the vain endeavor,
Shall like chaff be swept away.

IRRESISTIBLE.

The Thunder Storm.

I was never a man of feeble courage. There
are few scenes either of human, or elementary
strife, upon which I have not looked with a brow
of daring. I have stood in front of battle, when
swords were gleaming and circling around me
like fiery serpents of the air—I have sat on the
mountain-pinnacles, when the whirlwind was
rending its oaks from their rocky cliffs and scatter-
ing them piece-meal into the clouds—I have
seen these things with a swelling soul, that knew
not, that reeked not of danger—but there is
something in thunder's voice that makes me
tremble like a child. I have tried to overcome
this unmanly weakness—I have called pride to
my aid—I have sought for moral courage in the
lessons of philosophy—but it avails me nothing—
the first low moaning of the distant cloud,
my heart shudders, quivers, gasps, and dies within
me.

My involuntary dread of thunder, had its
origin in an incident, that occurred when I was a
child of ten years. I had a little cousin—a girl
of the same age with myself—who had been the
constant companion of my childhood. Strange,
that, after lapse of almost a score of years, that
countenance should be so familiar to me. I can
see the bright young creature—her large eyes
flashing like a beautiful gem, her free locks
streaming as joy upon the sunnied gale, and her
cheek glowing like a ruby through a wreath of
transparent snow. Her voice had the melody
and joyousness of a bird's, and when we bound-
ed over the wooded hill or the fresh green valley,
shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature,
and clapping her little hands in the very ecstasy
of young existence, she looked as if breathing
away like a freed nightingale from the Earth,
and going off where all things were beautiful
and happy like her.

It was a morning in the middle of August—
The little girl had been passing some days at
my father's house, and she was now to return
home. Her path lay across the fields, and I
gladly became the companion of her walk. I
never knew a summer morning more beautiful
and still. Only one little cloud was visible, and
that seemed so pure, and white, and peaceful,
as if it had been the incense-smoke of some burn-
ing-censer of the skies. The leaves hung silent
in the woods, the waters of the lake had forgot-
ten their undulations, the flowers were bending
their heads as if in dream of the rainbow and the
dew, and the whole atmosphere was of such a
soft luxurious sweetness, that it seemed a cloud
of roses, scattered down by the hands of Peri
from the far-off gardens of Paradise. The green
Earth and blue sea lay abroad in their bound-
lessness, and the peaceful sky bent over and
blessed them. The little creature at my side
was in a delirium of happiness, and her clear,
sweet voice came ringing upon the air, as often
as she heard the tones of a favorite bird, or found
some strange and lovely flower in her frolic
wanderings. The unbroken and almost super-
natural tranquility of the day continued until
nearly noon. Then, for the first time, the indi-
cations of an approaching tempest were mani-
fest. Over the summit of a mountain, at the
distance of about a mile, the folds of thick cloud
became suddenly visible, and, at the same in-
stant, a hollow roar came down upon the winds,
as if it had been the sound of waves in a rocky
cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner-fold
upon the air, but still the atmosphere was as
calm and the leaves as motionless as before, and
there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping
waters to tell of the coming hurricane.

To escape the tempest was impossible. As
the only resort, we fled to an oak that stood at
the foot of a tall and ragged precipice. Here
we remained, and gazed almost breathlessly up-
on the clouds, marshalling themselves like
bloody giants in the sky. The thunder was not
frequent, but every burst was so fearful, that the
young creature, who stood by me, shut her eyes
convulsively, clung with desperate strength to
my arm, and shrieked as if her very heart would
break. A few minutes and the storm was upon
us. During the height of its fury, the little girl
raised her finger towards the precipice, that towered
above us. I looked up, and an amethystine
flame was quivering upon its gray peaks, and
the next moment, the clouds opened, the rocks

littered to their foundations, a roar like the
groan of a Universe filled the air, and I felt my-
self blinded and thrown, I know not whither—
How long I remained insensible, I cannot tell,
but when consciousness returned, the violence
of the storm was abating, the roar of the winds
dying in the tree-tops, and the deep tones of the
cloud coming in fainter murmurs from the east-
ern hills.

I arose, and looked tremblingly and almost
deliriously around. She was there—the dear
child of my infant love—stretched out upon the
wet, green earth. After a moment of irresolu-
tion, I went up and looked upon her. The
handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent,
and a single dark spot upon her bosom told
where the pathway of death had been. At first
I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony, and
then laid her down and gazed into her face, al-
most with a feeling of calmness. Her bright, dis-
shevelled ringlets clustered around her head,
her brow, the look of terror had faded from her
face, and an infant smile was pictured beautifully
there, the red rose-tint upon her cheek was
lovely as in life, and, as I pressed it to my own,
the fountain of tears was opened, and I wept as
if my head were waters. I have but a dim re-
collection of what followed—I only know, that
I remained weeping and motionless till the com-
ing on of twilight, and that I was then taken
tenderly by the hand, and led away where I saw
the countenances of parents and sisters.

Many years have gone by upon their wings
of light and shadow, but the scenes I have
portrayed still come over me, at times with terrible
distinctness. The old oak yet stands at the base
of the precipice, but its limbs are black and dead,
and its hollow trunk, looking upward to the sky,
as if "calling to the clouds to drink," is an em-
blem of rapid and needless decay. A year ago
I visited the spot, and the thoughts of by-gone
years came mournfully back to me—thoughts of
the little innocent being, who fell at my side like
some beautiful tree of Spring, rent up by the
whirlwind in the midst of its blossoming. But I
remembered—and oh there was joy in the mem-
ory—that she had gone where no lightning
slumber in the folds of the rainbow cloud, and
where the sunlight waters are never broken by
the storm-breath of Omnipotence.

My readers will understand why I shrink in
terror from the thunder. Even the conscious-
ness of security is no refuge to me—my fear has
assumed the nature of an instinct, and seems in-
deed a part of my existence.

COL. FREMONT'S PARTY.

The National Intelligencer contains the details
given by Col. Fremont himself in his letters to
his wife, and father-in-law Col. Benton. These
letters commence under date of 28th, Nov. Alex-
ander, Jan. 27th and end under that of Santa Fe,
Feb. 17th. We are indebted to the Boston
Transcript for the following abstract of these let-
ters: Col. Fremont writes that he left the 1st
Pueblo, near the head of the Arkansas, Nov.
25th, 1848, with an old trapper, well known as
"Bill Williams," as guide. The error of the ex-
pedition was committed in engaging this man—
He proved never to have known the country, to
have forgotten the country through which they
had to pass. The 11th of December, the party
found themselves at the mouth of the Rio del
Norte canon, where this river issues from the
Sierra San Juan—one of the highest, most rug-
ged and impenetrable of all the Rocky moun-
tain ranges, inaccessible to trappers, and hunters
even in summer. Across this point the guide
undertook to conduct them.

The cold was extraordinary. Even along the
river bottom the snow was already heavy, light
for the month. At the warmest hours of the day
the thermometer stood in the shade of a tree
trunk at zero. Judge of the nights and the
storms! They pressed up towards the summit,
the snow deepening as they rose, and in four or
five days of this struggling and climbing, all on
foot, reaching the naked ridges which lie above
the timbered region, and which form the divid-
ing heights between the waters of the Atlantic
and Pacific oceans. Along these naked heights
it storms all winter, and the raging winds sweep
across them with remorseless fury. On their
first attempt to cross they encountered a powder
ice (which of fine snow) which drove them back
with some ten or twelve men variously frozen—
hands, feet or feet. On a second attempt they
crossed the ridge, descended a little, and en-
camped immediately below on the edge of the
timbered region about 12,000 feet above the level
of the sea. Westward the country was buried
in snow. The storm continued. All movement
was impossible. To advance with the expedition
was impossible; to back track, impossible. Their
fast stood unbroken. They were overtaken by
sudden and inevitable ruin.

In a few days the fine band of mules perished.
Colonel Fremont determined to recross the
mountains back of the valley of the Rio del
Norte, dragging the baggage by men. The day
after Christmas he sent off a party of four vol-
unteers, under the command of King, to seek for
aid. Day after day—sixteen days passed, and
no news from them. The spirit of the party
began to break. Mr. Price had down in the
trail and froze to death. Col. Fremont was fear-
ful that the relief party had been cut off by the
Indians. He now set off himself with Godley,
Press and Saunders, a colored servant, leaving
the camp under command of Vientlander.

On the fifth day after leaving camp, Col. Fre-
mont encountered a friendly Indian, who under-
took to act as guide to the Little Rio Colorado
settlement. On the sixth day they encountered
three of the first relief party in a most miser-
able condition. King had starved to death. By
the aid of Indian horses they carried the three
survivors down to the valley, to the Pueblo on
the Little Colorado, which they reached the fourth
day afterwards, (the tenth after leaving the
camp on the mountains) having travelled
through snow, and on foot, 160 miles.

The second morning after reaching the Little
Colorado, Godley, with four Mexicans, horses
and provisions, set out for the relief of Vien-
tlander's party, while Col. Fremont remained at
Tooe. But Vientlander's party having waited
seven days, and their scant provisions being al-
most exhausted, they started for a settlement. Alas!
a Christian Indian, was the first to give out.
He made his way back to the camp, intending to
die there, but he doubtless did. At ten
miles, Wise gave out, and died; a day or two
afterwards, Carter, on the fourth, Sores; then
Morin! The state of the party becoming de-
perate, they broke up and separated. The de-
tails now grow distressing in the extreme, and
a party of five set off making the mournful cov-

nant, that should any one give out he should be
left to die. With two they had to carry it into
effect. Here we shall let Col. Fremont speak
for himself:

"In the afternoon, the two Indian boys went
ahead—blessed by those boys!—and before night-
fall met Godley with the relief. He had gone on
with speed. The boys gave him the news. He
fired signal guns to notify his approach. Later
heard the guns and knew the crack of our rifles,
and felt that relief had come. This night was
the first of hope and joy. Early in the morn-
ing, with the first gray light, Godley was in the
trail, and soon met Halar and the wreck of his
party slowly advancing. I hear that they all
cried like children—these men of iron nerves
and iron hearts when dangers were to be faced
or hardships to be conquered. They were all
children in this moment of melted fears. Suc-
cess was soon dealt out to these first men; and
Godley with his relief, accompanied by Halar,
who turned back, hurriedly followed the back
trail in search of the living and the dead, scatter-
ed in the rear. They came to Scott first—
He was yet alive and was saved! They came
to Hubbard next; he was dead, but still warm.
These were the only ones of Halar's party that
had been left.

From Kern's party, next met, they learnt
the deaths of Andrews and Rehner, and a little far-
ther on, met Ferguson, who told them that Bal-
die had died the night before. All the living
were found—and saved—Manuel among them,
which looked like a resurrection—and reduced
the number ten—one third of the whole party
which a few days before were scaling the moun-
tain with me, and battling with the elements
twelve thousand feet in the air."

Governor Dana's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives:—

Time, with its silent, ceaseless tread, has again
brought our State to a way-mark in her course,
the close of another political year. The ex-
piration of the simple machinery of our form
of government, almost as quiet and imperceptible
in its movements as time itself, without com-
motion, and scarcely with observation, has dis-
closed of authority those who exercised it, and clothed
again with its responsibilities, the agents of the
people's choice. In no other new upon the scene
has this devolved upon us, of guiding the desir-
ies of a young and growing State, of develop-
ing its resources, and elevating its character, it
becomes us humbly to seek wisdom, at wisdom's
eternal source. The working of the same sys-
tem in our general government, has recently
withdrawn power from those in whom it had
rested, and has now thrown it upon the hands
of new men. When we see the occupancy of
one of the most elevated positions in the world,
step down at once to the rank of a mere private
citizen, unassisted by the influence, the patronage
and control of the concentrated
energies of this great Republic, in obedience to
the people's law and will; and contrast this
spectacle with the struggle and sacrifice of the
American heart, it is that which throbs to the
reminiscence of patriotism. General Taylor, by his
cool discretion, and noble daring, gave success to
our arms in many an unequal contest. The
successful defender of his country's rights, he
has been promptly crowned with his country's
highest honors. Every good citizen must be
gratified in the bestowal of such a reward for
merits, which have done nothing to violate, or
disregard of other duties. But it is a just source
of alarm, that the people should have elevated
an individual to such a responsible position, in
entire ignorance of his views, in relation to the
great principles and measures which have ever
been the basis of distinct party organizations—
principles and measures which one party
have urged as indispensable to the prosperity,
peace and order of the Union, and the other
opposed as destructive to the welfare of the
country. That such professedly vi-
tial interests should have been thus left to the
hazard of the doubtful development of unknown
influences, bespeaks either insincerity in the ad-
vocacy of those principles and measures, or a
willingness to sacrifice the well-being of the na-
tion to considerations of personal popularity, in
the hands of a few party congressmen.

But, notwithstanding these circumstances, which
we cannot but deprecate as of evil augury,
still it is the duty of all to give cordial sup-
port to his administration, so far as its measures
may accord with their convictions of public pol-
icy. I do not not that those who opposed his
election will be governed by this rule, in extend-
ing a frank approval or any opposition. It is
to be hoped that the country may not be dis-
tributed by an attempt to abandon the commercial
policy of the last administration, which has been
so eminently successful in removing shackles
from trade, and in giving to it increased facili-
ties. Especially is it desirable that the present
financial system of the government should be
continued—that great agency, which by its re-
sponsibility and controlling influence, has carried
us with comparative safety through a universal con-
vulsion, political, financial and commercial, as
great as the world ever witnessed.

The question of the introduction of slavery
into our Mexican territory, is still an open one,
furnishing abundant material for agitation and
irritation, and depriving the people of those ter-
ritories of the benefits of civil government. In
my first annual communication to the Legisla-
ture, I expressed the deep feeling of the free
states, that these acquisitions should continue as
they then were, free. Time has not in the least
degree weakened, but has rather confirmed that
feeling. I also assumed the position, that slave-
ry could not be introduced there, except by the
force of positive law establishing it; and endeav-
ored to justify that position by reference to the
nature of the title which the master has to his
slave—not a natural, but a mere statute, local
right—a right which ceases to exist, wherever
the statute ceases to have force. The same view
of the subject has since been taken by the most
eminent jurists in the country, and is now not
controverted. Such being the case, the terri-
tories in question must forever remain free, unless
surrendered to slavery by an act of Congress, or
laws enacted by the people of the territories.

If they, at the time of their transfer to our juris-
diction, had been permitted to determine the
question, I have no doubt their action would
have been a prohibition, instead of a sanction, of
the institution. But if there were reasonable
ground of doubt in relation to the action of the
original population, that doubt cannot apply to
the present or future. Slaveholders knowing
their inability to retain their slaves in the ab-
sence of law, do not and will not venture to
transfer them there; while at the same time, the
recent discovery of the mineral wealth of that
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A close-up photograph of a horizontal crack in a light-colored, textured concrete surface. The crack is dark and runs across the upper portion of the frame.

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[illegible]

